(XXXVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1847.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1782.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua) April* 20, 1782.

TWO account of the operations of our victorious fleet, ſubſequent to the brilliant affair of the 12th inſt. has yet come to hand. They have, no doubt, purſued the flying enemy, who were as we learn from various quarters, ſo much ſcattered, and many of them ſo deplorably crippled, that we may reaſonably hope ſome will be overtaken. Two of them were ſeen, by ſeveral perſons on board a veſſel coming up from St. Croix, to paſs the road of Baſſeterre, at St. Chriſtopher's on this day ſe'ennight, being the day after the laſt action. One of theſe (ſuppoſed to be the St. Eſprit) ſeemed to be ſo exceedingly diſabled that there was a neceſſity for the other, which was apparently in good order, to ſtick cloſe by her. We ſhall anxiouſly expect the ſequel of the late glorious ſucceſſes.

It muſt give pleaſure to many of our readers to know, that lord Cranſtoun, was the officer pitched upon by admiral Rodney, to be the bearer of his laſt important diſpatches to government. His lordſhip went home in the Andromache frigate, which paſſed this road on the morning of the 16th inſtant.

April 27. We are obliged, for want of room, to defer the continuation of the St. Pierre's article of the 24th of March, for which we ſtand engaged. In the mean while, however, it may not be unpleaſant to our readers to ſee how highly the expectations of our brother journaliſt, Mont. Richard, had been raiſed, on the very day preceding that which gave ſo fatal a blow to the naval power of France.

ST. PIERRE'S, *April* 1ſt

On Sunday night the king's brigantine, called the Cornwallis, arrived here with orders for all the veſſels in this road, which were ready to ſail, to hold themſelves prepared to weigh anchor on the firſt ſignal on the ſucceeding day, in conſequence of which there appeared on Monday morning near 130 tranſport ſhips and merchantmen under ſail, ſome of which had gone from hence, and the reſt from Fort Royal. This valuable convoy ſtood to the northward, under protection of the Experiment and Sagittaire; and very ſhortly afterwards our fleet under the command of the count de Graſſe made its appearance, ſtanding alſo to the northward with a fine breeze, part of the convoy having by that time doubled Point Precheur.

The Engliſh fleet which had remained at anchor in Groſſilet bay, St. Lucia, until Monday morning, preſented itſelf on the ſame day at four in the afternoon, with the line of battle very much extended to the ſouthward. Three of their ſwifteſt ſailing veſſels were detached in the evening to obſerve more narrowly the motions of the ſquadron; at 9 o'clock they were recalled to the center by the night ſignals, and the fleet tacked in order to colleſt themſelves more cloſely. The number of Engliſh ſhips taken, all together, were certainly either 43 or 44; but the moſt accurate obſervers have not been able to determine preciſely how many of theſe were of the line; according to the beſt information, however, they muſt have been 33 or 36. Who could have imagined, prior to the commencement of hoſtilities, that we ſhould ever have ſeen here, in the courſe of 5 or 6 hours, two ſuch formidable fleets!

We are ignorant hitherto, what may have been the reſult of this tally on the part of the Engliſh—whether admiral Rodney really intended to attack our fleet; and if ſo, whether or not he has come up with them. Our uncertainty and impatience on this ſubject are equal.

The following is a poſtſcript to the ſame gazette of the 11th of April.

What we foreſaw has happened. Sir George made his appearance on the 9th in the morning to leeward of Dominica, oppoſite the Grand Savannah: the engagement began at 9 o'clock and continued until 3 in the afternoon, when the enemy quitted the field of battle, having one ſhip almoſt entirely diſmaſted, and two or three others very much diſabled. Such is the ſubſtance of letters which a ſchooner from Dominica has this moment brought us. We have to add to this important intelligence, that our convoy with their powerful eſcort were met yeſterday morning at 6 o'clock, oppoſite the ſaints, proceeding on their voyage in the moſt excellent order and beſt ſtate imaginable.

BOSTON, *May* 13.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, April 16.

"Now for news—The Engliſh fleet were ſeen ſince the action trying to beat up to Antigua, 7 ſhips were wholly diſmaſted, with their ſheers up raiſing jury maſts, about 15 more with part of their maſts gone, and about 24 or 25 more only able to form a line.

"The French were ſeen to paſs St. Kitts not half ſo much damaged as the enemy, and bound to join Don Cordova, the Spaniſh admiral with 27 ſhips, now lying off Cape Tiburon, Saint expedition, ſuppoſed by many to be to America, but by ſome to Jamaica: they ſay the action has been the moſt barbarous and fierce ever fought. Rodney declared before he ſailed, he would loſe his whole fleet or deſtroy the French before they joined the Spaniſh; the calm took them, and they did not get ſeparated for three days, they lay yard-arm and yard-arm, from 6 in the morning till 7 in the afternoon, officers firing at each other with their piſtols. The French had 6500 troops divided in their ſhips. The Engliſh could get no advantage by there being no wind and the ſlaughter great on both ſides."

Extract of a letter from Martinique, April 17.

"We have various reports of an engagement between the fleets of de Graſſe and Rodney, which is avowed to be the moſt bloody action that has happened this war: but as there are no accounts ſufficiently particular at this time, ſhall collect what is moſt to be depended on and pen it on a ſeparate piece of paper to incloſe in this.

P. S. The 18th of April. Having procured a newſpaper of this date, I incloſe it herein, and refer you to it for the beſt account of the action between the French and Engliſh fleets, that can be at preſent obtained. Would only obſerve, that count de Graſſe ſaved an immenſely rich fleet which he had under his protection; and then purſued his originally intended courſe, to join the Spaniſh fleet to leeward."

A celebrated French engineer hath preſented new plans for the ſiege of Gibraltar, and they begin to flatter themſelves with a happy ſucceſs. The Spaniſh fleet of 40 ſail of the line, hath been joined by 3 three-deckers, and 2 of 64. M. de la Motte Picquet, was ſeparated from the French ſquadron off Cape Finiſterre, with a diviſion of four veſſels with a deſign to intercept the convoy bound to Jamaica; and M. de Guichen, with a reinforcement of 10 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, was to cruiſe off Madeira, to wait for another fleet.

Extract of another letter from Martinique, April 17, 1782.

"I ſuppoſe you will be anxious for the news, as every one here trembles for the event, but there is no particulars come to hand; it is ſuppoſed to be the moſt ſevere action ever fought, as they have been at it for three days; the French with 33 ſail of the line, and the Engliſh with 39. The French would not have engaged had not one of their ſhips loſt her bowſprit, and could not keep the line to windward, and therefore count de Graſſe ordered all to engage, and it has been almoſt a calm for this week, ſo that they could not ſeparate: the French admiral had 3 Engliſh ſhips on him from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, yard-arm and yard arm; he had diſmaſted two of them when the frigate came away: but the accounts are ſo various that we can depend on nothing: the French had one ſhip burnt by themſelves, and I believe one or two ſunk, and ſeveral diſmaſted.

"Rodney's ſhip it is ſaid is ſunk by the French admiral, and two or three more blown up and burnt, and almoſt all the reſt diſmaſted; but at any rate, there has been ſeen from the ſhore ſeveral ſhips to burn, ſeveral to ſink and two blow up of one ſide or the other; the French had the advantage in having 7 or 8000 men on board, and a very cloſe action, and ſmooth water, and they could not be out-manœuvred in a calm."

The fleet under convoy of the count de Graſſe, bound from Martinico for the Leeward iſlands, when he fell in with admiral Rodney, conſiſted of 270 ſail, and was ſaid to be the richeſt fleet that ever ſailed from that iſland; and by the good conduct of the count every one of them eſcaped from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Captain Elwell, who arrived at Cape Anne, laſt Friday, in 19 days from Martinique, confirms the above, and further adds, that the whole of the fleets were engaged the ſecond day after meeting; that the count de Graſſe and admiral Rodney were ſo near each other, that the cannon of the count's ſhip ſet admiral Rodney's on fire, which was conſumed; and that Rodney took himſelf on board one of the frigates during the remainder of the engagement.

It is reported, he alſo brings an account, that only two hands were ſaved out of the Glorieux.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 15.

We are informed that Sir Guy Carleton has ſent a letter to his excellency the commander in chief enclоſing him a packet of New-York papers, wet from the preſs of Mr. Rivington, containing the debates in parliament, and extracts from the London prints, which, he ſays, will point out to his excellency the wiſhes which his moſt gracious maſter has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs for peace with *his* revolted colonies; and hopes that the terms will be accepted. He ſays that admiral Digby is joined with him in the commiſſion for granting peace; but ſhould congreſs refuſe the offers of his royal maſter and his parliament, and a continuation of war become neceſſary, he expreſſes his deſire that, as both the commanders in chief are Engliſhmen [N. B. General Waſhington is an American, and Sir Guy an Iriſhman.] they will make it their mutual ſtudy to alleviate the horrors of war. Sir Guy concludes by calling himſelf commander in chief of all the forces on the Atlantic ocean, and by requeſting a paſſport to Philadelphia for his ſecretary, Mr. Morris Morgan. Thus beginneth the ſecond chapter of Britiſh duplicity and folly, old news-papers for official diſpatches; admirals and generals for commiſſioners; and travelling ſecretaries, with band boxes of pardons, manifeſtoes, and proclamations!!!

May 25. By an arrival at the ſouthward from Hiſpaniola, we learn, that all the American veſſels at that iſland, and at the Havanna, are taken into the Spaniſh tranſport ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, May 13, 1782.

"You muſt have heard of the misfortune which attended the party under poor lieutenant Vancampen, who proceeded from Muncy up Bald Eagle, in which 15 privates with himſelf, (a brave and valuable officer) were killed and loſt. I am ſorry to acquaint you, that here our diſtreſs did not terminate; we had but a ſmall interval of peace, when the ſavages commenced their ſcalpings again in the beginning of this month, and in a few days killed ſeveral of our inhabitants, and poor helpleſs women and children in different parts. This has thrown their families in the deepeſt diſtreſs imaginable. The wife of one Triacle, near Penn's-creek, endeavoured to eſcape with an infant in her arms; but ſo cloſe was the purſuit, ſhe dropt the child, was overtaken, and tomohawked; the little child ſcalped, and having ſome ſmall remains of life, made way by the traces of blood, to its mother, and was afterwards found expiring on her breaſt. The party ſince fled, having plundered the county, and taken a number of people. Never, ſince the Britiſh ſableheaded allies have been maſſacreing us, were we ſo weak of inhabitants, nor ſo naked and deſtitute of troops as at this day. Our frontiers are ſwimming with blood, and at the mercy of a mercileſs enemy, a ſavage enemy, the worſt of enemies. I cannot help ſaying, I think we merit ſome attention from government." However inſignificant we may be treated and conſidered, we are certainly a cover and defence to three of the interior counties, which muſt be expoſed to their wanton cruelties, if we give way. I hope ſomething will be done for us, and that ere long the *key of communication* may fall in our hands, between the royal brute of England and his ſavage allies. This accompliſhed, we ſhall be at peace, and our county muſt flouriſh as formerly. It was once eſteemed and admired, and though neglected and abandoned in ſome meaſure, to it's own ſecurity, muſt on ſome future day be not a little reſpectable. Northumberland will then acknowledge the favours ſhe hath received from the hand of adminiſtration, and hold in grateful remembrance thoſe perſons and characters, who have ſo generouſly contributed to her aſſiſtance. Communities like individuals poſſeſs nearly the ſame affections, and they cannot be ungrateful."

Capt. Thomas King, of the ſloop Harmony, late of New-London, who arrived here a few days ago from New-Providence, informs us, that on his paſſage from New-London to St. Croix, he was chaſed by the Hornet ſhip of war, commanded by James Tinſley, in the ſervice of George the third *(the greateſt rebel in the univerſe againſt reaſon and common ſenſe)*—During the chaſe, the wind blew exceeding hard, attended with a very heavy ſea, and being anxious to eſcape falling into the enemy's hands, crouded all the ſail he could ſet, but juſt as his proſpect of eſcaping began to brighten, he unfortunately overſat. The veſſel lay on her beam ends near twenty minutes, when, by cutting the lanyards, and the maſt going by the board, ſhe righted again. The Hornet then came up, ſaw her prey, but could not ſeize it, owing to the boiſterous wind and high ſea. In the night they loſt ſight of the Hornet, and the next morning, while they flattered themſelves with the hope of eſcaping, the ſhip of war again appeared, came up, took the people out of the Harmony, and committed her to the waves, notwithſtanding the united entreaties of capt. King and his people to be ſuffered to remain on board and ſave the veſſel, a jurymaſt to which they had nearly completed. In this tranſaction of Mr. Tinſley, the old ſaying is verified *like the ill natured dog with the ox in the manger, who could neither eat hay himſelf, nor would permit others to eat it.* What is very extraordinary, and ſhews the moroſe diſpoſition of the ungenerous enemy, with whom we are contending, inſtead of alleviating the diſtreſſes of their fellow-men, under calamitous circumſtances, they added inſult to misfortune, by damning them for their obſtinacy, in attempting to eſcape.

The frigate Alliance, capt. Barry, is juſt arrived at an eaſtern port, after a paſſage of 55 days from France. She brings advice, that 6 ſhips of the line and 5 frigates were to ſail, in 4 days after him, from l'Orient to America.

The marquis de la Fayette, it is expected, will come to America in this ſquadron.

The Alliance was chaſed, off the capes, by the Warwick, a 50 gun ſhip, and afterwards fell in with two Britiſh frigates, one of which declining an engagement, till her conſort, which was a *diſmaſted*, ſhould come up, gave capt. Barry an opportunity of getting ſafe into port.

The Nonſuch, capt. Wells, and the St. Helena, capt. Stillwell, both of this port, are ſafe arrived at l'Orient.

We hear that capt. Barry has brought diſpatches of a very important, intereſting, and agreeable nature,

from the court of France, to congreſs, and to Monſ. de la Luzerne, their ambaſſador.

May 28. By captain Richard Grinnell, who came to town laſt Saturday, we are informed, that he ſailed from Cadiz the 27th of March laſt, in the ſhip Lady Jay, bound for this port, and on the 16th inſt. came to anchor in Cape May road, and took a pilot on board; but there being then ſix ſail of Engliſh ſhips of war in ſight, the pilot could not proceed; and the day following he was attacked by ſeven boats from the enemy, who boarded the ſhip, cut her cable, and towed her off under cover of the men of war, and the next day he had the mortification to ſee his ſhip in flames. Before he was boarded he got the ſhip within muſket ſhot of the ſhore with a warpe, in order to ground her, but a briſk gale ſpringing up from the eaſtward, the rope broke and prevented the accompliſhment of his deſign.

Captain Grinnell returns his ſincere thanks to the inhabitants of Cape May who came to his aſſiſtance with their arms; but in a particular manner to the gentlemen who had the field piece, and fought till all their powder was expended.

Captain Grinnell ſays that the ſiege of Gibraltar goes on with ſpirit, a reinforcement of 6000 men having been ſent to the Spaniſh camp before he left Cadiz; and it ſeemed the determination of his Catholic Majeſty to reduce it if practicable.

June 1. Yeſterday left this city, on his way to the place of execution, capt. Aſgil, of the guards, to atone for the crime of the refugees in New-York, they having ſo much influence as to ſcreen the villain who murdered captain Huddy.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, May 14, 1782.

THE letter of the 10th from the commander in chief being read, enclosing a copy of a letter to him from Sir Guy Carleton, dated Head-Quarters, New-York, May 7, 1782.

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be and hereby is directed to refuſe the requeſt of Sir Guy Carleton of a paſſport for Mr. Morgan to bring diſpatches to Philadelphia.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſec.

N. B. The *certain papers* tranſmitted to general Waſhington by Sir Guy Carleton, "from the peruſal of which," he ſays, "your excellency will perceive what diſpoſitions prevail in the government and people of Great-Britain," were only news-papers, votes of the houſe of commons for Monday the 4th of March, and a printed paper, entitled, "A bill to enable his majeſty to conclude a peace or truce with the *revolted colonies* in North-America."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) April* 20.

On Thurſday his majeſty's ſhip La Nymphe arrived at Port Royal, which enables the editors of this paper, with ſupreme pleaſure, to announce to the public a moſt ſplendid and brilliant victory obtained by admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, and the Britiſh fleet under his command, over the count de Graſſe, who led the fleet of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

About noon the ſame day a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to his honour the commander in chief, was delivered at the king's houſe in Spaniſh town, by capt. Sankey of the 99th regiment, brought from on board his majeſty's frigate La Nymphe, of which the following is a copy.

Formidable, between Guadaloupe and Montſerrat, April 14, 1782.

SIR,

I AM this moment favoured with your excellency's letter, and have the happineſs to acquaint you, that, after having had a partial engagement with the enemy on the 9th, wherein 16 of my rear were prevented by calms from joining in the action; on the 12th I had the good fortune to bring them to a general action, which laſted from 7 o'clock in the morning till half paſt 6 in the afternoon, without a moment's intermiſſion. Count de Graſſe, with the Ville de Paris, and four other ſhips of the line, and one ſunk, graced the victory. The remainder of their fleet was ſo miſerably ſhattered, and their loſs in men ſo very great, from their having their whole army, conſiſting of 5500 men, on board the ſhips of war, that I am convinced it will be almoſt impoſſible to put them in a condition for ſervice for ſome conſiderable time.

I am haſtening with my whole fleet to the ſuccour of Jamaica, and you may hourly expect me, with ſuch ſhips of my fleet as are in a condition to keep the ſea, off the eaſt end of your iſland; not a few will be obliged to repair to Port Royal. I have the honour to be, with the higheſt regard, your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

G. B. RODNEY.

His excellency general Campbell.

The veſſels mentioned in the preceding letter are as follow:

La Ville de Paris,	110 guns taken
Le Glorieux,	74 ditto ditto
L'Ardent,	64 ditto ditto
L'Heſtor,	74 ditto ditto
Le Diadem,	74 ditto ſunk
Le Cæſar,	74 ditto taken, but afterwards blew up, when unfortunately 250 men from the Centaur were on board.

LOST or MISLAID,

A STATE certificate to Hilliary Wilſon, dated the 3d of February, 1779, for 241 dollars, No. 802. The public are cautioned againſt receiving it, as payment will not be made.

June 5, 1782.

To be ſold at public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 20th day of September next, if not ſold before,

THE well known farm, or plantation, where Mr. John Baker formerly lived, at the head of Rock-creek, Montgomery county, and is now under rent to Mr. Samuel B. White until the 28th of December next. It contains 233¾ acres, about 190 of which are cleared, and under good fence. There are a very good dwelling houſe, kitchen, negro quarter, and ſeveral other convenient out houſes, with a large barn, two large tobacco houſes, two ſhade ſtables, &c. a fine young apple orchard; when a good fruit year may be made thereon 3 or 4000 gallons of cider; 8 or 10 acres or more of excellent meadow might be made at a very little expence; it is a neat little farm, the land very level, pleaſantly ſituated, and in an exceeding fine neighbourhood. Specie, or inſpectors notes for good crop tobacco at a convenient warehouſe on Patuxent river, or Elk-Ridge landing, will be taken in payment. Should it not be convenient for the purchaſer to pay down at the time of ſale, ſix months credit for one half will be given, and twelve months for the other half, on giving bond with good ſecurity. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may view the premiſes, by applying to Mr. Samuel B. White, on the place, and treat for terms with the ſubſcriber, at the city of Annapolis. 1 6 w

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Greenbury's Point, June 3, 1782.

To be LEASED for a term of years,

A PLANTATION oppoſite to the city of Annapolis, commonly called Beaman's Fort, containing 350 acres, with ſome negroes. There are on the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe with four rooms and a good cellar, a large dairy, corn houſe, quarter, tobacco houſe, and ſome other improvements; ſome excellent meadow ground, which may, with very little trouble, be laid down in graſs next ſpring; the perſon to whom it is rented may have liberty to ſow 50 buſhels of wheat this fall, or that quantity will be ſowed, as may be agreed upon; it is a very pleaſant ſituation and has a great advantage in being ſo nigh to Annapolis market, which I reckon the beſt on the continent to thoſe who have any thing to ſell. For terms apply to 1 tf

DAVID KERR.

CAME to the plantation of Plumer Iiams, in Anne-Arundel county, in the year 1778, a brown ſteer yearling, marked with a ſmall piece cut out of his left ear and bit of the right. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

A GOOD STOCKING-WEAVER, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement by applying to the printers. 2 w 3

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of Mr. John Leſtrange Brogden, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce them properly proved that they may be adjuſted and paid, by

HUMPHRY BELT,
T. WATKINS, } executors.

CAME to the plantation of Thomas Reeder, jun. in Charles county, on Patowmack river, about the 25th of December laſt, a ſmall white horſe, 12½ hands high, has many black ſpots on his ſides, and ſome yellow ſpots on his noſe, no perceivable brand, about 12 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Prince-George's county.

To be ſold on the premiſes, at public vendue, for ſpecie only, on Saturday the firſt of June next.

THE houſes and lots ſituated in the town of Bladenſburg, late in poſſeſſion of a certain Michael Bence, deceaſed. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with intereſt and approved ſecurity.

3 w 5 JOHN BEALL, executor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for a road or paſs-way from his houſe in Snowhill-town to the main ſtreet, of which all perſons concerned are to take notice.

4 JOHN M'MULLEN.

Charles county, April 14, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to offer a petition to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying a diviſion and partition of the lands willed by Juſtinian Cookſey, ſen. deceaſed, late of this county, to the ſubſcribers, and Samuel Cookſey, ſince alſo deceaſed, and whoſe heir is ſtill a minor.

6 JOHN COOKSEY,
THOMAS REED COOKSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly, to paſs an act to enable me to collect ſufficient of the debts due in this ſtate to Mr. Thomas Philpot of London, merchant, as will diſcharge the debts contracted and engagements made by me, for and on account of the ſaid Thomas Philpot.

FRANK LEEKE.

A FEW copies of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, may be had at the printing-office.

Maryland, Charles county, Patowmack river, oppoſite Hooe's ferry, May 10, 1782.

THE ſubſcriber, having furniſhed himſelf with good ſailing boats for the purpoſe of ferrying travellers over Patowmack river to Hooe's landing or the brick houſe at the mouth of Machodock creek, or any other landing in Virginia they chuſe to be put to; and as travellers have for ſome years paſt complained of their ſuffering for want of a proper houſe of entertainment being kept at ſaid ferry, he begs leave to inform the public that he has furniſhed himſelf with every neceſſary for that purpoſe; he ſolicits the cuſtom of those gentlemen who travel that way, and aſſures them he will do all in his power to deſerve the favour of the public. 3 THOMAS REEDER, jun.

Anne-Arundel county, May 4, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the general aſſembly at their next meeting, for a law empowering him to take into his poſſeſſion and cuſtody, as truſtee, the eſtate real and perſonal of George Shipley, ſen. of Anne-Arundel county, who hath been in a ſtate of lunacy for nine years paſt, and incapable of taking care of and managing his affairs, and to diſpoſe of ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the debts due and owing by the ſaid George Shipley, ſen.

3 w 8 GEORGE SHIPLEY, jun.

Dorcheſter county, May 10, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next general aſſembly, for an act empowering him to clear a road from his dwelling plantation, whereon he is now erecting a windmill, to the road leading from the main road oppoſite to Charles Beckwith's, to capt. Edward Noels.

w 8 3 NATHANIEL MANNING.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living near the eaſtern branch ferry, Prince-George's county, a ſtray horſe of a bright bay colour, about 9 years old, about 13 hands high, no viſible brand, a long blaze in his face, ſhod before, trots and ſtumbles much, a wall eye on the right ſide, and lately had a ſore back. Alſo came to the ſubſcriber's, laſt fall, a black and white pied cow, appears to be old, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

w 3 AQUILA WHEELER.

Maryland, Intendant's office, March 2, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to this ſtate for monies advanced for carrying on manufactures and not accounted for, or on any other contract, or for the collection of any branch of the revenue, are deſired without loſs of time to ſettle their accounts and diſcharge the balances that may be due, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt thoſe who neglect to comply with this requiſition.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſtate on certificates, unſettled accounts, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to bring them in to be adjuſted. Officers who have received money from the executive for the recruiting ſervice, and with which they are charged on the auditor's books, are deſired to ſettle their accounts.

DANIEL of ST. THOMAS JENIFER, intendant.

THE partnerſhip of Wallace, Davidſon, and Johnſon, having terminated ſome time ſince, it is abſolutely neceſſary that the tranſactions of that concern ſhould be ſettled; the ſubſcribers therefore earneſtly call on all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid company for dealings at Annapolis, Queen-Anne, and Nottingham, immediately to ſettle their balances by bond or note. Being well acquainted with the ſcarcity of money, and other difficulties of the times, the ſubſcribers do not preſs for payment, but a ſettlement; and to ſhow the world that they wiſh to do as they would be done by, they inform their creditors, that they are willing to give their bonds for any juſt claims againſt them, and to renew thoſe of an old date.

For the convenience of their debtors, they have empowered Mr. Edward Botelar to ſettle their Nottingham ſtore balances, Mr. Samuel Tyler thoſe of Queen-Anne ſtore, and they will give conſtant attendance at Annapolis for the purpoſe of ſettling the accounts of that ſtore; they hope no perſon concerned will neglect to comply with this very moderate requeſt, ſhould there be any ſuch, they may be aſſured that ſuits will be commenced againſt them the moment the courts are opened without any further notice.

tf 5 C. WALLACE,
J. DAVIDSON.

THERE was left at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Queen-Anne's county, the beginning of November laſt, a ſtray gelding, about 8 or 9 years old, a brown bay, ſhort ſwitch tail, hanging mane, about 14¼ hands high, ſhod all round, has no artificial mark or brand, trots and canters heavily, and very flat ſpirited.

w 3 ADAM GRAY.

THERE are at the plantation of David Craufurd, adjoining the town of Upper-Marlborough, taken up as ſtrays, a bay mare, three years old, three white feet, and a ſmall ſtar in her forehead; the other a bay gelding, three years old, hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, and one white eye, neither of them are dock'd or branded, they are about 13 hands high, unbroke, and came to the ſaid plantation ſome time laſt fall. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

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